

A CONSPIRACY WAS IN IDAHO.

Gov. Steunenberg Gives Startling Information to Investigators.

CHARGES AGAINST JOYCE.

Murderous Combination Among the
Coeur d'Alene Miners—State
Guns Were Stolen.

Washington, April 2.—The chief interest in Gov. Steunenberg's testimony before the Coeur d'Alene investigation today was in his continuation of the recital begun at the last session of the disturbed conditions prior to the uprising of April last. He had been asked by Representative Dick why he refused to disband the militia of the Coeur d'Alene district in 1897 as had been requested by the county commissioners. He said that at that time the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were advising the arming of the unions and he had an address by one of these officials stating that "every union should have a rifle club," and that "in two years we can hear the inspiring music of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

Gov. Steunenberg said that following this there were evidences in the Coeur d'Alene district that the advice was being followed. A body of armed and masked men, he said, appeared at Mullall and compelled the delivery of a large supply of arms and ammunition owned by the State of Idaho and stores there pending the organization of the militia company. He began correspondence and inquiry and could get no trace of the arms or those who took them. When he applied to the local sheriff the latter answered in effect to "mind your own business."

The governor said that about the same time he received a letter from the G. A. R. commander at Murray, stating that a number of rifles and ammunition were in danger of being stolen. Threats had been made to seize them, and a notification had been served that they would be taken. The G. A. R. asked to be relieved of further responsibility and the governor says he had arms boxed and shipped away.

Gov. Steunenberg said he sent Adj. Gen. French to Coeur d'Alene, who reported that a movement was on foot on the disbanding of the militia for miners to come to Warden and dynamite the Bunker Hill mill. There were repeated threats, the governor said, that the officials of the mine would be murdered if they did not escape before the Canyon creek miners came down. He said he was shocked to learn that Frederick B. Whitney, superintendent of the Frisco mine, had been taken to his room at night by sixteen armed and masked men, marched down the creek and shot, dying in a day or two.

A stir was caused in the committee room when Gov. Steunenberg, in answer to a question as to what he knew of a conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill, said:

"I learned that Ed Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was in the country ten days before the explosion of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, and at that time he inaugurated or perfected the conspiracy by choosing twenty men from the different organizations in that country and swearing them. These twenty men chose one each and swore him, and the forty chose one each and swore him, and the eighty chose one each and swore him."

"In that way there were at least 160 men in this conspiracy to do this thing, sworn to secrecy."

Representative Hay (Va.) questioned the governor sharply as to his sources of information.

The governor hesitated and then said: "I learned these facts from John B. Sovereign, through a mutual friend."

When Mr. Hay wanted the name of the friend there was some question as to giving the name, but the governor finally gave it as A. B. Campbell.

Mr. Hay asked if Mr. Campbell was in the committee room, and the answer came that he was. Mr. Sovereign was also present.

The governor said he had not been able to get further evidence, as people who lived in the country were afraid they would be assassinated if they were known to have given any information. The committee then took a recess.

REDUCE THE WAR REVENUE

Republican Leader in the House Introduces an Inquiry.

Asks for Surplus War Revenue Figures—If Reduction Is Advisable, It Will Come.

Washington, April 2.—When the House met today Mr. Payne (N.Y.), the majority leader of the floor, presented a resolution which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the war revenue act created a surplus, and all the details concerning the revenue under that act with estimates of expenditures.

The presentation of the resolution, calling as it does for information which may furnish a basis for the reduction of the war revenues, created considerable interest.

Mr. Richard (Tenn.) asked if it covered anything save the internal revenue taxation under the war revenue act.

Mr. Payne replied that it did not. There was no question on the adoption of the resolution which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby requested to inform a House of Representatives whether, in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the treasury over and above the wants of the government, and if so to what extent at the end of the current fiscal year, and a like report as to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901."

Representative Payne of New York when asked if the resolution introduced by him today means legislation for the reduction of the revenue, replied in the affirmative, that it is the report from the secretary of the treasury, when received, showed a reduction of revenue was advisable.

Mr. Davis decided to resign because of the acceptance of an invitation to deliver a lecture on the South African war, and he felt that as an official he could not express his views with such freedom as he could as a private citizen.

was not inspired in any way by persons directly connected with Boer interests. Mr. Davis said today:

WHAT MR. DAVIS SAYS.
"It is purely a matter of sympathy on my part. I went to South Africa, unprejudiced, visited both armies, saw much of the British soldiers and people, and also much of the Boers. After seeing what I did I made up my mind that the cause of the Boers was just, that the two smallest republics in the world were struggling against the greatest empire in the world for home, justice and independence. This struggle seemed to me very unequal."

A BRAVE PEOPLE.
The whole number of Boers, including men, women and children, is not greater than the population of the city of Washington, and yet these brave people have the courage to put up the greatest fight in history against an empire of four hundred millions. I concluded, at once that the Boers were with these struggling for liberty, and I feel that the American people should sympathize with them in their fight for justice and independence.

"When I entered the train at Pretoria on my return home, fully 2,000 men and women, mostly women whose husbands and fathers and sons were at the front, gathered at the station to bid me goodbye and as the train rolled out many of their faces, they made the last request of me that I do everything in my power upon my return to let the American people know of their exact condition, so that they would not be abused and outrageously misrepresented by the English."

MISREPRESENTED BY ENGLISH.
"The English correspondents have no trouble in getting their dispatches over the cable lines, as they are controlled by the British, while it is impossible for information regarding the situation from the Boers' standpoint to be forwarded to the American people. If it did not as a free American decide to listen to their appeals, my conscience would burn and the faces of those suffering people, as brave and as noble as God ever let live in a land, would haunt me as long as I live."

BOER CAUSE IS JUST.
"I am therefore determined to do everything in my humble way to assist them. Their cause is just and God is their trust, and in the light of the past history of the American people, who went through the same struggle, I depend upon the American people to inform the American people, who will be a free American decide to listen to their appeals, my conscience would burn and the faces of those suffering people, as brave and as noble as God ever let live in a land, would haunt me as long as I live."

AN UNHOLY WAR.
"We should let the world know that such an unholly war should stop and stop at once."

Mr. Davis, since his return to this country, has had numerous invitations to deliver lectures, but has so far decided only to accept only that extended by the citizens of Washington. This lecture, he said, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera house, Sunday night. Mr. Davis denied that he brought with him a communication to this government from President Kruger. He admitted, however, that he carried with him a letter from Mr. McKinley, but declined to make public what had passed between them. When asked as to whether he would go on the stump this campaign in the interest of the Boer cause, Mr. Davis said he did not care to look into the future, and that all he had within sight at present was his lecture in Washington. He had no criticisms to make in regard to the administration's attitude concerning the war in South Africa.

MR. HITCHCOCK SURPRISED.
Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock said today that the announcement of Mr. Davis' intention to resign was a complete surprise to him. He had expected that Mr. Davis would resume his duties, although he had not seen or heard anything of him since his resignation. He was surprised to learn that he was to resign. It was said at the interior department that the best of feeling prevailed between Mr. Davis and the other officials.

Rose Coghlan's Sister Insane.
New York, April 2.—Miss Emily Coghlan, sister of Rose Coghlan, the actress, and herself well known on the stage, was taken to Bellevue hospital today apparently insane. She has been in the hospital for several days, and it is said that she is very violent. Her physicians directed that she be sent to Bellevue.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Machinists Return to Work—Bricklayers Yet Out—Four New Strikes.

Chicago, April 2.—About half of the 5,500 machinists who were on strike resumed work this morning.

The manufacturers said that the differences had either been settled or put on a basis to be arbitrated and the remainder of the machinists would undoubtedly return in straggling lots during the next three days.

The agreement entered into recently by representatives of the manufacturers and the men was ratified yesterday at a mass meeting, the vote being 3,482 in favor of ratification and 1,018 against. The strike has cost the men half a million dollars in salary.

The men have been granted a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

Fifty thousand members of the building trades council learned with envy that their fellow workmen in another trade had gone back to work. By reason of strikes and lockouts they have been out for over a month, yet the settlement of the troubles between them and the contractors seems as far away as ever.

400 OUT IN NEW YORK.

Watertown, N. Y., April 2.—A strike was inaugurated at the works of the New York Air Brake company this morning. Four hundred men are out. No trouble has occurred.

THESE WANT MORE WAGES.

Cleveland, O., April 2.—Three hundred journeymen plumbers and 125 laborers struck in this city today for higher wages.

OVER 20,000 COAL MINERS OUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—From 15,000 to 20,000 coal miners in the Pittsburgh district and 5,000 in the Irwin district are on a strike today. The cause of the trouble in the Pittsburgh district is dissatisfaction over the dead work scale of the delawarean agreement, and was entirely unexpected. All the river mines were forced to close down by the refusal of the men to work under the terms of the railroad mines are idle. In the Irwin mines the men want

an advance of 5 cents a ton. General good order prevails in both districts.

QUESTION OF WAGES.
St. Louis, Mo., April 2.—Two thousand journeymen painters and 1,500 carpenters refused to go to work pending an adjustment of differences with their bosses over their demands for an increase of wages. The carpenters asked for an increase from 35 to 45 cents an hour. It is estimated that there are 2,000 union carpenters in the city, and of these 500 are still at work, the new scale having been granted by their bosses. The demand of the painters is for an increase from 12.50 to 13 a day. The master painters have replied that they are ready to pay \$2.50 unconditionally. They announced, however, that they would pay \$3 if the men would agree to work only for the Master Painters' association. The men say they will not accept either of these offers. They claim that there are as many contractors out of the masters' association as are in it and that many members of the union are employed by them.

TALLOW DICK IN CUSTODY

Denies Any Knowledge of Conspiracy to Kill Gobel.

All Republican Office Holders May Be Indicted for Conspiracy—Contest in the Courts.

Lexington, Ky., April 2.—Richard Toombs (Tallow Dick) was brought here from Beattyville today, and will be taken to Frankfort this afternoon. He denied any knowledge of a conspiracy to kill Gobel.

MAY SEIZE CIVIL PROCESS.

Frankfort, Ky., April 2.—The military authorities today notified Sheriff Suter that he or his deputies may enter the capitol grounds for the purpose of serving processes of a civil nature, but that they will not be permitted to serve any papers of a criminal nature.

Sheriff J. L. Suter of Whitney county and W. L. Hassell of Grayson county, who are under \$10,000 bonds each, arrived here today. Their cases go before the grand jury.

MAY INDICT GOV. TAYLOR.

Frankfort, Ky., April 2.—It was rumored this morning that Judge Cantrell will instruct the Franklin county grand jury when the court convenes this afternoon to return indictments against the Republican Gov. Taylor and all of the Republican State officers charging them with usurpation of office.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Louisville, April 2.—Arguments in the gubernatorial contest cases were begun before the court of appeals sitting in the chancery division of the circuit in this city today. Justice Hazen announced that all the arguments will be heard today with two speeches on each side, the speakers to be limited to an hour and a half each, and that a decision would be reached by the latter part of the week.

Ex-Gov. Bradley and Helm Bruce represented Gov. Taylor, while Lewis McCracken, of Bowling Green, and Judge William S. Pryor, Governor Beckham, represented the opposition.

HE NOW FAVORS THE BOERS

Webster Davis Saw Actual Conditions in South Africa.

He Will Resign Tonight as Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Says Boer Cause Is Just.

Washington, April 2.—Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, will resign this evening.

He will go on the lecture platform in the interest of the Boers.

In an authorized statement, Mr. Davis says that as a result of his visit to the Transvaal he feels impelled to tender his resignation as assistant secretary of the interior. He will, at an early date, deliver a lecture in this city in the interests of the South African republics.

Mr. Davis feels that this is the best way to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people in behalf of those republics.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Speeches in Senate Preparatory to the Vote Tuesday Afternoon.

Washington, April 2.—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock today in order that the debate on the Puerto Rican bill might be extended. The public galleries were crowded.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) rising to a question of privilege, asked upon his return to the city after an absence on account of illness, he had found that on the vote to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rican bill for a duty of 15 per cent of the bill. He drew a graphic picture of the conditions that prevail in Puerto Rico and contended that the people would be greatly benefited by the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Bate (Tenn.) after the Puerto Rican bill had been laid formally before the Senate, delivered his announced speech in opposition to it.

Mr. Callom (Ills.) followed with an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Depew (N. Y.) then spoke in favor of the bill. He drew a graphic picture of the conditions that prevail in Puerto Rico and contended that the people would be greatly benefited by the provisions of the bill.

Boxing Law Repealed.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill repealing the Horton boxing law. It goes into effect September 1st next.

British Vessel Captured by Pirates.

Hongkong, April 2.—A British steam launch was captured by pirates yesterday near the Cheek Heung Shan district. The pilot of the boat was murdered and the launch and a lighter, which it had in tow, were looted. The supercargo was made a prisoner.

WORLD'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL AGENCY

Mr. F. C. Rutan Speaks of the Success of Liquid Air.

WILL CAUSE A REVOLUTION

In the Industrial, Commercial and Scientific World—Scope of Its Possibilities.

A very distinguished visitor is here from Chicago in the person of Mr. F. C. Rutan, who is associated with Senator Frank J. Cannon in the promotion of liquid air and in some mining business in this State. Mr. Rutan is quartered at the Knutsford hotel and expects to be joined here by Hon. L. C. Huck, of Chicago, and Col. P. L. Kimberly, of Sharon, Pa.

Speaking of liquid air, Mr. Rutan said that it is destined to become one of the most valuable agencies the world ever saw. "For some time to come we will not be able to supply 10 per cent of the demand for liquid air," said Mr. Rutan. "The methods of production and application are being splendidly perfected and the development of its possibilities is so rapid that the wide scope of its usefulness is almost alarming. The Triple Company has now secured the rights for all the world and Senator Cannon is now in London to confer with Prof. Redwood, a scientist of great renown. Prof. Redwood told every radical revolution or improvement that the world ever saw, in the matter of mechanics and the sciences, has met with most determined opposition. However, we have studied the matter in all its phases and consequently know where we speak when we promise the world greater developments through this agency than have been achieved through either telegraph or telephone. Its grandeur is almost overpowering to the lay individual, yet when understood it is the most simple thing on earth. It is handled with perfect safety. The first time I ever saw Prof. Triple I threw a punful of liquid air all over him and he smilingly remarked that 'I would do.' I understood the nature of the thing. You may dip your hand into a vessel containing liquid air and you will feel no injurious effect, provided your hand is dry; but if your hand be wet it will be frozen almost in an instant. Of course, it is not to be expected that a man will have a great deal of faith in liquid air until they become acquainted with it, but I promise that people shall be astonished when they learn of its wide usefulness."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Salt Lake Organization Files Articles of Incorporation Today.

The Salt Lake academy of Christian science, by Lucetta H. Kimball, Rena Clifton, Herbert W. Lawrence, D. F. Walker, Jr., and John R. Sands all of this city, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk today. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000, with shares of the par value of \$1 each. The corporation is to exist for fifty years and its object is to teach the principles of Christian science. The officers consist of a board of five directors, a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Lucetta Kimball is president. Rena Clifton, vice president; Herbert W. Lawrence, secretary, and D. F. Walker, Jr., treasurer, who with John R. Sands also constitute the directorate.

FEDERAL COURT NOTES.

William Weaver, receiver of the Bear River Irrigation and Ogden Water Works company, today filed a petition in the Federal court, asking for the authority to sell to a company of Ogden city the water works, for a consideration of \$400,000.

Judge Marshall today issued a decree quieting the title of the Security Loan Corporation to the property of the bankrupt in the John Beck bankruptcy case. The decrees takes the property out of the hands of the trustee.

In the case of Reuben Higgins vs. Portland Cement company the demurrer to the complaint was overruled. In the case of Weaver vs. Ogden City thirty days were given to file a bill of exceptions.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

April 2, 1900.
Today's clearings, \$401,397.43
Same day last year, \$344,865.44

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

McCORMICK & CO.
Mingo bullion, \$4,000.00
Silver and lead ores, \$8,000.00
Total, \$12,000.00

BAMBERGER & McMILLAN.

Bullion, \$4,000.00
Silver and lead ores, \$8,000.00
Total, \$12,000.00

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

The board of county commissioners held no meeting today, but a short session will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A marriage license was this afternoon issued to W. J. Murphy, 28, of Omaha, and Maggie McKinley, 18, of Salt Lake City; James Geddes, 26, and Olive Nielsen, 18, of Preston, Idaho.

BADLY BURNED AT A BONFIRE.

Little Daughter of Chief Hilton the Victim of Flames.

MRS. HILTON ALSO INJURED

Heard the Cries of Her Little One and Burned Her Arms in Saving the Baby's Life.

A most distressing accident has befallen the wife of Chief of Police Hilton and their little two-year-old daughter Dora.

This morning the little tot, with some other children were playing round a bonfire, when her clothing was suddenly caught in the flames and she was enveloped in the blaze. Mrs. Hilton, who was in the house, heard the child's agonizing screams and rushed to its rescue, and her prompt and brave actions undoubtedly saved the child from immediate death.

In her frantic efforts to smother the flames Mrs. Hilton's hand and arms were frightfully burned. Drs. Richards and Wilcox were hastily summoned and did all they could for the relief of the sufferers. The little one was so badly burned that the physicians deemed it necessary to have her removed to the Holy Cross hospital. Although the injuries are extremely painful and will leave scars, the doctors do not believe they will prove fatal. The news of the accident was a terrible blow to Chief Hilton, who was up town at the time.

ALLOWED HIM TO BE DEFRAUDED

Case of McCormick vs. Shaughnessy Before Judge Hiles.

A BIG SUM IS INVOLVED.

Suit is on a Note for \$26,000, Secured by 99,980 Shares of Milwaukee Stock.

The case of W. S. McCormick against Michael Shaughnessy was called for trial before Judge Hiles today, with Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette for the plaintiff, and Rives & Schroeder for the defendant.

This is a suit to recover \$26,000 of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Gold and Silver Mining company, also for the foreclosure of the pledge. The note is dated March 2, 1897, and made payable eighteen months after date.

ANSWER AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

The defendant filed an answer and counter-claiming that when the note was executed the defendant did not owe plaintiff the amount of the note, but a much smaller sum. The security, Shaughnessy further alleged, was given with the understanding that when the exact amount of the indebtedness was ascertained he would pay that sum and no more.

The answer further alleges that judgments against the defendant were obtained by certain parties against the Milwaukee company, and that its real property was wrongfully sold under pretended executions. McCormick, it is further alleged, received royalties on ores, extracted from the Milwaukee, which he agreed to apply on the judgments held against the company, but he failed to do so.

Shaughnessy further alleges that he owned 99,980 shares, the entire stock, with the exception of about twenty shares. McCormick by accepting a conveyance of the stock, the defendant claims, became a trustee, whose duty was to protect the property. This the defendant alleges was not done, but on the contrary McCormick allowed the defendant to defraud him of the amount demanded on account of the indebtedness from him to McCormick; and the amount due McCormick by reason of his purchase of the certificates of sale under the mortgage is represented by the property, and that McCormick be required to reconvey the property back to the Milwaukee company.

The hearing had not concluded when this report closed.

Suit to Redeem Lands.

The case of Zion's Savings Bank vs. Albert W. Davis was tried before Judge Hiles today, and after the taking of testimony, Saturday, April 14th, was reserved for argument.

Action in this case was brought to require the defendant to redeem certain real property in this city within a reasonable time, or else to be foreclosed. The mortgage is represented by a note for \$7,475, with interest at 8 per cent from August 15th, 1898, till paid. Ferguson & Cannon appeared for plaintiffs, and Morse & Whittemore for defendant.

MAYOR THOMPSON FILES A VETO.

FILES A VETO.

The first veto of Mayor Thompson was filed with City Recorder Naylor today. His honor disapproved of the Council's action in adopting the report of the waterworks committee recommending that Superintendent Hines be authorized to advertise for bids for valves, hydrants and fittings "for the purpose of putting the waterworks system in proper shape," at a cost not to exceed \$12,000.

The reason advanced by the Mayor for disapproving the Council's action is that City Attorney Stephens had advised him that the contemplated improvements should be contracted for by the board of public works.

FAVORS IMPROVEMENTS.

"I favor the improvements," says his honor, "but I must disapprove the recommendation of the Council and suggest that said improvements must be contracted for by the board of public works of Salt Lake City."

Action on the matter was taken by the Council at the last regular meeting.



BABY CARRIAGES.

We have an exceptionally large stock of all the latest patterns. They are prettily upholstered and the designs are elaborate. You are sure to get what you want if you select from our stock, because we lead in

VARIETY, QUALITY, PRICE.

Carriages from \$5.75 Up.
Go-Carts from \$3.25 Up.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC COMPANY MEETING

Amended By-Laws as to the Number in Board of Directors.

DID NOT ELECT DIRECTORS

Six Railroads in the United States Have a Mileage of Over Seven Thousand Miles.

The stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad company held the annual meeting at noon today and amended the by-laws of the company so as to increase the number of members of the board of directors from seven to nine. No other business was transacted and the meeting adjourned till tomorrow, when the board is to be elected.

THE LONGEST LINES.

There are Six with Over Seven Thousand Miles of Track.

In point of mileage the four American railroads are the Chicago & Northwestern, the Burlington Route, the Santa Fe, and the Canadian Pacific. Exclusive of side and double tracks, the mileage of the four longest roads is as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 3,445 miles; Burlington Route, 2,839 miles; Santa Fe, 2,718 miles; Canadian Pacific, 2,684 miles. The Southern Pacific ranks fifth with 2,591 miles; then comes the Pennsylvania with 2,098 miles. The other railroads longer than 2,000 miles follow in this order:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 6,420 miles; Southern Railway, 6,416 miles; Missouri Pacific, 6,416 miles; Great Northern, 5,203 miles; Northern Pacific, 4,746 miles; Grand Trunk, 4,433 miles; Illinois Central, 3,996 miles; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 3,771 miles; Louisville & Nashville, 3,335 miles; Union Pacific, 3,060 miles; New York Central & Hudson River, 2,924 miles; St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,345 miles; Missouri, 2,334 miles; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,334 miles; Erie, 2,140 miles; Erie, 2,104 miles; Mexican Central, 2,054 miles.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, 2,047 miles. It is surprising to some people to find so many well known roads of the east with comparatively small mileages. The Boston & Albany is only 94 miles long. In other words, the road that unites the Hub with the capital of the Empire State and is one of the busiest and richest roads on the continent, is scarcely more than one-twentieth as long as the Burlington Route. The Fitchburg road, favorably known not only in New England but all over the country, is only 45 miles long, and its mileage would have to be multiplied by seventeen to get within halting distance of the mileage of the Burlington. The Lackawanna line, which has long been widely known as a great trunk line since western territory came to direct its management, is less than 1,000 miles long, and might be absorbed as a branch line by one of a half dozen western railroads.

Some railroads with but little mileage have been endowed with uncommonly long names. The Beaver Meadow, Treseckow & New Boston railroad has all of three miles of track built and in actual operation. Some day the superintendent of the department of motive power and machinery of the Beaver Meadow, Treseckow and New Boston railroad may take a trip over his own line, stretching from Beaver Meadow, Pa., all the way to New Boston, Pa., a total distance of twenty-one miles.

The Manitowish and Pike's Peak railroad, the famous cog-wheel road ascending Colorado's lofty peak, is nine miles long, but if one tried to walk the ties of this railroad, one would think it had a mileage of 999 miles. The Cairo railroad is four miles long, and there is a small road in the Catskill mountains which has a mileage of two miles.